

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.

Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	Day's Age.	High- Water.	rises H M.	sets H M.	
THURSDAY	28	13	after 7	22 before 5	
FRIDAY	29	1	7	22	5
SATURDAY	30	3	7	21	5
SUNDAY	31	3	7	20	5
MONDAY	1	4	7	19	5
TUESDAY	2	5	7	18	5
WEDNESDAY	3	6	7	17	5

Days 9 h. 16 m. long, the 7th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
Flour—	20s. 0d.	Pork	68s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	3s. 0d.
West-India Rum	3s. 9d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	3s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 2s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refined ditto	55s. 0d.	Nut Wood	36s. 0d.
Molasses	15s. 0d.	Oak ditto	22s. 0d.

New-York, December 31, 1767.

Hughes's Night-School, commences

on Monday Evening next, where the most constant Attendance will be given to all those who are desirous of being instructed, and it is hoped that no others will offer; as he is determined to preserve the same Order that is observed in the Day-School, and must, however reluctantly, dismiss those who refuse a Conformity. 47

Just imported per the Providence, Capt. Clark, from Liverpool, and to be sold, by

Walter & Tho. Buchanan, & Co.

At their Store in Queen-Street, next Door to the Mayor's:

A Large Assortment of striped Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Bearskins and Bath Coating; Sail Duck, from No. 1 to 8; Cordage of different Sizes, Scots Carpets; Bottled Beer by the Gallon, Men's best double and single Channel Pumps, with a large Assortment of other Goods, as usual. 47

THIS is to give Public Notice, to all those that have any Demands upon the Estate of Thomas Thorne, Blacksmith, deceased, (late of the Manor of Cortlandt) to bring in their Accounts on or before the first Day of May next ensuing, unto William Oakley and Benjamin Field, Executors to said Estate:—And all those that are indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment, or expect Trouble, without further Notice. 47

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,

TO BE SOLD, By

ISAAC PINTO,

In BAYARD-STREET,

TO BE SOLD,
The New BRIGANTINE
THREE SISTERS,Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf,
burthen 110 Tons.—Inquire of
SAMUEL VERPLANK.

New-York, 23d December, 1767.

To the PUBLICK,
PETER VIANEY,

Music, Fencing, and Dancing-Master;

WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been spread, that he asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publicly a report certainly published to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught, at their own houses.—He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

Choice New Rice,

Just imported, and to be sold, by

PHILIP LIVINGSTONE,

At his Store on the New-Dock. 25

For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Letters from a FARMER in Pennsylvania to the
Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER IV.

My dear Countrymen,

N objection, I hear, has been made against what I offered in my second letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed, "There is," say these objectors, "a material difference, between the Stamp-act and the late act for laying a duty on paper, &c. that justifies the conduct of these who opposed the former, and yet are willing to submit to the latter. The duties imposed by the Stamp-act, were internal taxes, but the present are external, which therefore the parliament may have a right to impose."—To this I answer, with a total denial of the power of parliament to lay upon these colonies any tax whatever.

This point being so important to this and to all succeeding generations, I wish to be clearly understood.

To the word "TAX," I annex that meaning which the constitution and history of England require to be annexed to it; that it is, an imposition on the subject, for the sole purpose of levying money.

In the early ages of our monarchy, the services rendered to the crown, for the general good, were personal; (a) but in process of time, such institutions being found inconvenient, certain GIFTS and GRANTS of THEIR OWN PROPERTY were made by the PEOPLE, under the several names of aids, tallages, tasks, taxes, subsidies, &c. These were made as may be collected even from the names, for public service, "upon need and necessity." (b) All these sums were levied upon the people by virtue of their voluntary gift. (c) The design of them was to sup-

(a) It is very worthy of remark, how watchful our wise ancestors were, lest these services should be extended beyond the limits of the law. No man was bound to go out of the realm to serve, and therefore even in the conquering reign of Henry 5th, when the martial spirit of the nation was inflamed by success to a great degree, they still carefully guarded against the establishment of illegal services. Lord Chief Justice Coke's words are these. "When this point concerning maintenance of wars out of England came to question, the commons did make their continual claim of their ancient freedom and birth-right, as in the 1st of Henry 5th, and 7th of Henry 5th, &c. the commons made PROTEST that they were not bound to the maintenance of war in Scotland, Ireland, Calice, France, Normandy, or other foreign parts, and caused their PROTESTS to be entered into the parliament roll, where they yet remain; which in effect agreeth with that, which upon like occasions was made in the parliament of 25 E. 1." 3 Inst. pa. 528.

(b) 4 Inst. p. 28.
(c) Reges Angliæ, nihil tale, nisi convocatis primis ordinibus, et assentiente populo suscipiunt. Phil. Comines.

These gifts entirely depending on the pleasure of the donors, were proportioned to the abilities of the several ranks of people who gave, and were regulated by their opinion of the public necessities.—Thus Edward 1st, had at his 11th year, a thirtieth from the laity, a twentieth from the clergy; in the 22d year, a tenth from the laity, a sixth from London, and other corporate towns, half of their benefices from the clergy; in his 23d year, an eleventh from the barons and others, a tenth from the clergy, and a seventh from the burgesses, &c. Hume's hist. of England.

The same difference in the grants of the several ranks, is observable in other reigns.—In the famous statutes de tallagio non concedendo, the king enumerates the several classes, without whose consent, he and his heirs should never set or levy any tax—Nullam tallagium, vel auxilium per nos, vel heredes nostros, in regno nostro ponatur seu levetur, sine voluntate et assensu archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, comitum, baronum, militum, burgensium,

port the national honour and interest. Some of these grants comprehended duties arising from trade, being imports on merchandizes. These Chief Justice Coke classes under "subsidies" (d) and "parliamentary aids." They are also called customs. But whatever the name was, they were always considered as gifts of the people to the crown, to be employed for the public uses.

Commerce was at a low ebb, and most surprising instances might be produced, how little it was attended to, for a succession of ages. The terms that have been mentioned, and amongst the rest that of "tax," had obtained a national, parliamentary meaning, drawn from the principles of the constitution, long before any Englishman thought of regulations of trade "by imposing duties."

Wherever we speak of taxes among Englishmen, let us therefore speak of them with reference to the intentions with which, and the principles on which they have been established. This will give certainty to our expression, and safety to our conduct; but if when we have in view the liberty of these colonies, and the influence of "taxes" laid without our consent, we proceed in any other course, we pursue a Juno (e) indeed, but shall only catch a cloud.

In the national parliamentary sense insisted on, the word "tax" (f) was certainly understood by the congress at New-York, whose resolves may be said to form the American "bill of rights." I am satisfied that the congress was of opinion, that no impositions could be legally laid on the people of these colonies, for the purpose of levying money, but by themselves or their representatives.

The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth resolves, are thus expressed.

III. "That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that NO TAX be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally or by their representatives."

IV. "That the people of the colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be represented in the house of commons, in Great-Britain."

V. "That the only representatives of the people of the colonies, are the persons chosen therein by themselves; and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures."

VI. "That ALL SUPPLIES TO THE CROWN being FREE GIFTS of the people, it is UNREASONABLE, AND INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, for the people of Great-Britain to grant to his Majesty the property of the Colonies."

Here is no distinction made, between internal and external taxes. It is evident from the short reasoning thrown into these resolves, that every imposition "to grant to his Majesty the property of the colonies," was thought a "tax;" and that every such imposition if laid any other way "but with their consent, given personally or by their representatives," was not only "unreasonable, and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution," but destructive "to the freedom of a people."

"et aliorum liberorum de regno nostro." 34 E. 1.

Lord Chief Justice Coke in his comment on these words, says, "for the quieting of the commons, and for a perpetual and constant law for ever after, both in this and other LIKE cases, this act was made."—These words are plain without scruple; absolute without any saving."

2 Coke's Inst. p. 522, 523.
Little did the venerable judge imagine, that "other LIKE cases" would happen, in which the spirit of this law would be despised by Englishmen, the posterity of those who made it.

(d) 4 Inst. p. 28.
(e) The goodness of Empire, in the heathen mythology. According to an ancient fable, Ixion pursued her, but she escaped by a cloud which she threw in her way.

(f) In this sense Montisquieu uses the word "tax," in his 13th book of Spirit of Laws.

This language is clear and important. "A tax" means an imposition to raise money. Such persons therefore as speak of internal and external "taxes," I may pardon me, if I object to that expression as applied to the privileges and interests of these colonies. There may be external and internal impositions, founded on different principles, and having different tendencies; every "tax" being an imposition, tho' every imposition is not a "tax." But all "taxes" are founded on the same principle, and have the same tendency.

"External impositions for the regulation of our trade do not grant to his Majesty the property of the colonies." They only prevent the colonies acquiring property in things not necessary, and in a manner judged to be injurious, to the welfare of the whole empire. But the last statute respecting us, "grants to his Majesty the property of these colonies," by laying duties on manufactures of Great-Britain, which they must take, and which he settled them, in order that they should take.

What "tax" can be no more "internal than this? Here is money drawn without their consent from a society, who have constantly enjoyed a constitutional mode of raising all money among themselves. The payment of this tax they have no possible method of avoiding, as they cannot do without the commodities on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture these commodities themselves; besides if this unhappy country should be so lucky as to elude this act, by getting parchment enough to use in the place of paper, or by reviving the ancient method of writing on wax and bark, and by inventing something to serve instead of glass, her ingenuity would stand her in little stead; for then the parliament would have nothing to do, but to prohibit manufactures, or to lay a tax on hats and woollen cloths, which they have already prohibited the colonies from supplying each other with; or on instruments and tools of steel and iron which they have prohibited the provincials from manufacturing at all. (g) And then what little gold and silver they have, must be torn from their hands, or they will not be able, in a short time, to get an ax (h) for cutting their firewood, nor a plough for raising their food.—In what respect, therefore, I beg leave to ask, is the late act preferable to the Stamp-act, or more "consistent with the liberties of the colonies? I regard them both with equal apprehension, and think they ought to be in the same manner opposed."

"Habemus quidem senatus consultum—tanquam gladium in vagina repositum."

We have a statute like a sword in the scabbard.
A FARMER.

(g) "And that pig and bar iron made in his Majesty's colonies in America may be further manufactured in this kingdom, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, 1750, no mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plaiting forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected, or after such erection continued, in any of his Majesty's colonies in America." 23 Geo. 2 ch. 29. sect. 9.

(h) Though these particulars are mentioned as being so absolutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more so than glass, in our severe winters, to keep out the cold from our houses, or than paper, without which such inexpressible confusion must ensue.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind;
Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And opens in each heart, a little heav'n.

PRIOR.

WHOEVER looks abroad into the world, and considers the various discriminations which the course of divine providence has made in the circumstances of mankind; and sees some rolling in affluence, while others are naked and destitute of the common necessities of life, must be naturally led to contemplate the end and design of these unequal dispensations. If he believes that the supreme Being acts with perfect wisdom, that all things are under his government, and that he does nothing in vain; then he must also believe that there are wise and useful ends in this part of the divine œconomy towards his creatures.

So various are the misfortunes, so extensive the calamities of human life, that we are daily struck with objects of distress, which call for, and with a soft, but almost irresistible violence, command our tenderest benevolence. What numbers in this city are pining away under the sharpest pangs of poverty!—How many aged helpless poor!—How many as helpless innocent children, unfed and unclothed are suffering the severities of this inclement season!—It is impossible to turn one's thoughts upon this subject without pain; and yet how strange is it that people in general are so little affected with the miseries of these their fellow-creatures, as to be almost indifferent whether they are left to perish or not! When the objects themselves, in all their affecting circumstances of distress, are presented to our eye; few of us are so hard as not to feel for them, and

most of us are excited to afford some small relief, very inadequate indeed, to their necessities. But alas! is not that a very defective charity, that can content itself, with being liberal only to those who beg the scanty boon at our doors? A charity that is often indebted to the sudden impulse of our very nature, (which cannot sustain the tender shock) than to any fixed and permanent principle or habit of benevolence.—Many there are, who can say in the scripture language, *to beg we are ashamed*—Who keep their sorrows concealed, and mourn in silent distress—who have been their whole lives stemming the current of adverse fortune, and at last are overwhelmed in a gulph of miseries:—Who perhaps feel the weight of these calamities with redoubled force, as they spread thro' the tender connections of a family. What a field for our charity does this open! what an opportunity for exercising this most lovely of all the Christian graces!

No one I imagine will or can suppose that he is to hoard up for himself all the blessings of heaven that he can compass, unmindful of the condition of others. He does not deserve the name of man, that can adopt a maxim so inconsistent with the social state, and so destructive of the general happiness of mankind. Where is the man that can say he does not feel the tender social tie? Is not the human breast warmed with the generous glow of pity and compassion?—To what purpose is our frame so delicately constructed? why are we thus formed for compassion, but that we may be led more readily to the discharge of those duties which the characters of our nature suggest to us?—May we not suppose that the hand of providence has thus unequally dispensed its blessings, to serve as so many calls upon us to act worthy this exalted part of our nature? The poor have a warrant from heaven to draw upon the treasury of the rich, and in the rich man's breast they have a voucher, that gives a force and sanction to their demand. He feels himself bound by the internal and powerful laws of his nature, to consider the requisition as a matter of right, and therefore cannot without difficulty disregard it.—I mean as long as this natural passion of benevolence is duly preserved; but when it is too strongly counteracted by passions of a contrary nature, it may become like a feeble spark, almost extinct; so that the breast will no longer feel its generous warmth.—What a wretched chaos of the passions, must succeed this capital breach in their harmonious system!—To the gentle offices of humanity, must succeed a cold indifference to the condition of our fellow-creatures; to the sacred fervors of benevolence, a hard unfeeling heart; to the habit of *devising liberal things*, a train of very different sentiments, narrow, mean and selfish.

Against the exercise of this social duty of benevolence, the principle of self-love, in a peculiar manner strongly operates. I mean a vicious self-love: For if we never lost sight of our true happiness, I should think with the great Doct. YOUNG, *that true self-love is happiness pursued*.—The very discharge of the offices of benevolence, adds to the internal felicity of our minds, and a much more lasting and substantial happiness results from it, than can be found in all the devices that flow from a vicious self-love, confined to the gratification of our meaner passions. For how does the principle of self-love generally exert itself? It either confines us within the narrow bounds of avarice, groveling in the most contemptible meanness; or breaking through her restraints, lets us loose to all the extravagance of luxury and pleasure, where we have our dear selves so much in view, that the principle of benevolence grows weak; and almost losing sight of our neighbour, his condition little affects us. What we call superfluous in our fortunes, is suffered to evaporate in this excess. We look to our pleasures, as the hands of a maiden look to her mistress.—We yield to every call she gives,—part with our money freely upon her solicitations; and all—for what? For a shadow that passeth away!—for a dream that is soon forgotten!—Not so the man whose self-love is connected with the love of his neighbour, or who seeks to make himself happy in giving happiness to his fellow-creatures.—He fees the superfluous of his fortune scattered to feed the hungry, and cloth the naked. He feels the blessing of those that are ready to perish come upon him, and finds upon the whole, more solid comfort and peace of mind in this single reflection, than all the mere selfish pleasures of life can yield.

Will you then suffer me, my fellow-citizens, to become an advocate for the wretched? Shall I call up every tender passion of the human heart, and rouse every latent spark of benevolence in your breasts? Shall I address your reason, and persuade you by the powerful arguments that divine providence itself suggests? Surely you will not, cannot, let me call in vain? Has not the father of the universe who has blest'd many of you with affluence, left other branches of his great family to be provided for out of the funds he has given you? And shall they go unsuccoured? Or, do you think that this universal parent has cast them off as the abject parts of his creation; and therefore that they are beneath your notice and care? No! Among the *Dramatis per-*

sones upon the grand stage of the world! They are of importance, they are objects of the Almighty's care, and serve among other wise ends to enable the wealthy to act their part well. Hence, if we would make our final exit with applause, we must regard the wise design of the great author of the Drama, and perform our respective parts in a perfect subserviency to that design. Does not the principle of pity and benevolence suggest to us an essential part of it? and if we call it not forth into exercise, may we not be said, so far at least, to oppose that design? Shall we forget this highest and most tender of all obligations, and make it wholly give way to our pleasures? I might proceed to enforce this duty from motives in the gospel, and shew the superadded obligations we are under from thence to discharge it, but this would carry me beyond the limits which I am obliged to prescribe to this paper.

The subject I am upon, naturally leads to take notice of the Play-house, which I suspect must become an obstacle to the charity I am recommending. A fondness for the entertainments of the stage, cannot be gratified without considerable expence. The money thrown away in one night at a play, would purchase wood, provisions and other necessities, sufficient for a number of poor, to make them pass thro' the winter with tolerable comfort. When the love of this pleasure, becomes a ruling passion in our minds, the principles of benevolence are not felt in all their force; for when our pleasures tax us high, there is little to be spared for charitable uses. I have heard that there has been offered in this city, fifty pounds for a box in the Play-house during the season. The fact is hardly credible, but if it is true, it affords the strongest argument that can be urged to prove the mischievous tendency of a Theatre. It would seem from this, that people were grown mad after plays: And if they really tend to promote such a spirit of dissipation and extravagance, it is very certain they will proportionably diminish our charity. Rather let it be said that we are distinguished by our benevolence and humanity, than by our luxurious pleasures: It would be a part much more becoming us as men, and more worthy our character as Christians.

I shall not take upon me to point out the particular method of bestowing this charity, so as to render it the most useful and extensive, because if we are once in earnest, we shall soon discover the best means for accomplishing the salutary work. By a proper inquiry in each ward, it would be easy to find out who are really objects of charity; and persons of some weight and influence, might go thro' the different wards, and solicit the charity that is wanting. By which means, each giving a little, a fund might be raised, and deposited in proper hands, that would be the means of diffusing happiness and joy, among those who are now sinking under an almost insupportable weight of poverty and distress.

PHILANDER.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1767.

QUEBEC, December 10.

We learn from Montreal, that a few Days ago, one Ross, a Sergeant in his Majesty's 60th, or Royal American Regiment of Foot, quartered there, shot himself through the Heart. The Reason of his thus unhappily making away with himself, is said to have been occasioned by a Deficiency in his Accounts. He bore the Character of an honest Man, and a good Soldier, he having signalized himself as such, on the taking of this Country.

Montreal, November 23. On Saturday last a Coroner's Inquest was held at Lachenay, in this District, on the Body of Mr. Edward Joff, late Soldier in his Majesty's 60th, or Royal American Regiment, being found dead near the High-Road, and having had two Balls fired through his Body, and his Head broke and shattered with other Marks of Violence. The Jury brought in their Verdict, *Wilful and Malicious Murder, by some Persons unknown*.

ANNAPOLIS, December 17.

On Saturday last, as a Boat belonging to Mr. Middleton, of this City, with two Negroes, was endeavouring to run along-side a Sloop, belonging to Rhode-Island, then off this Harbour; the Sloop's Bowsprit unluckily took one of the Boat's Masts, and overfet her by which means they were both drowned.

Last Night, as a Waggon belonging to John Stull, of Frederick County, was returning from this Town, the Driver was attacked on this Side the House of John MacDonall, by a white Man, and two Negroes, who knocked him off his Horse, and robbed him of about £. 14. The Driver resisted, for some Time; but, being much bruised, was obliged to surrender to superior Force.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

The latter end of last week the weather was so cold, that by Sunday morning there was so much ice in our river, that the navigation was stopped, and has caught in this harbour 61 fail of vessels, viz. 26 ships, 21 brigs, 1 snow, 3 schooners and 10 sloops, great part of which are loaded, and had the river continued open, would have sailed in a few days.—

Monday next the General Assembly will meet here.

From Alexandria, in Virginia, we learn, that a number of negroes there had lately conspired to poison their overseers, and that several persons have lost their lives in consequence thereof; that some of the negroes have been taken up, four of whom were executed about three weeks ago, after which their heads were cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court-house; and it was expected that four more would soon meet with the same fate.

HARTFORD, December 21.

By a letter from Ticonderoga, we are informed, that on the 25th ult. John Stoughton, Esq; (late Lieutenant of one of the independent companies) being on Lake George, in a boat, with another man, and a number of sheep on board, a violent gale of wind overtook them, and drove the boat on a rock, by which accident the big'd and sunk, and Lieut. Stoughton was unfortunately drowned;—his body was taken up next day, the other man swam to shore.

Last Friday night a dwelling-house in this town, owned by Mr. Caleb Turner, took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with a number of beaver hats and fur.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, December 18.

On the 26th of Nov. one Josiah Prescott of Deerfield, in this Province, being about 3 Miles from home with his Gun, he saw at 100 Yards Distance, a Moose, which he shot dead, when immediately 2 others appear'd, which at two Shots, as fast as he could load, he likewise shot dead, and before he could charge again, a fourth came up to the dead ones, which he also shot down with the rest; when a Friend hearing the Guns, came up and assisted him in dressing the Moose, two of which were old ones, each 10 Feet long, one 8, the other 10 Feet high; the other two were young ones, 8 Feet long and 6 Feet high. On their Way home one of the Men kill'd a wild Cat.

Monday Evening the 14th Inst. a severe Storm of Wind, with Snow and Rain, forced 6 Topfai Vessels (several of them ready to fail for the West-Indies) from the Long Wharf at Portsmouth, and drove them ashore on Kittery Side, 5 of them were got off on the 17th, with little Damage.

In the same Storm, Capt. Cobb, in a Sloop from Boston, was driven on Shore at Duxbury, but the Vessel likely to be got off.

PROVIDENCE, (in R. Island) Dec. 19.

On Tuesday Morning, about one o'Clock, the 15th Inst. came on a violent Storm, (the same above-mentioned) when Captain Vial, in a Sloop of this Port, bound to the W. Indies, was driven on Shore at Bullock's-Point, a few Miles below this Place.

From Bristol we hear, that every Vessel in the Harbour was driven on Shore, among which was one of our Stage Boats; a large Ship of that Place, bound for the Coast of Guinea, was driven on a Rock, which went thro' her Bottom; a Brig belonging to the same Owner, (Col. Potter) was cast ashore.—At Newport, much Damage was done to the Wharfs and Shipping; the Brig Sally, Capt. Johnson, ready to sail for the West-Indies, was forced from her Anchors, so high on Shore, that it was necessary to unload, in order to get her off; many Vessels were driven from their Faits, some stove and others sunk, and much Wood and Timber washed away and lost. Several Vessels failed the Day before, among which were four bound to New-York, Capt. Lawton was one, who went as far as Fisher's-Island; three others, Langworthy, King, and Wrightman, put into Stonington, where the first rode out the Gale, the other two, with nine other Vessels in the Harbour were driven on Shore. From the Country, we hear, that many Haystacks, Fences, and several Stables were blown down, the Gale being the most violent that has happened for many Years.

In one of the vessels driven on shore at Stonington, (Capt. Whitman) Wm. Burnet Brown, Esq; and his Sister, were passengers, bound to Virginia, the people were all saved, as also Mr. Brown's baggage, and five out of six of his horses. Three Vessels were cast away at Sachem's-head near Guilford: One laden with 1500 bushels of grain, and a large quantity of flax-seed, bound from Connecticut to New-York, was entirely lost, but the people saved. Never was a more violent gale known along the coast.

NEW-HAVEN, January, 1.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Bird, of this Town, having requested of his Congregation, a Dismission from his Ministerial Office, on Account of his ill State of Health; at a full Society Meeting, of his Parish (White Haven) he was last Wednesday tor the said Reason, dismissed from his Charge.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Monday Night, the 28th Ult. arrived here Capt. Clark, in a Ship in 14 Weeks from Coleraine. The 8th of December, in Lat. 37, Long. 61, spoke with Capt. Rodgers, in a Brig from Boston for Dominica, 5 Days out:—The 14th following, in Lat. 32, Long. 66, spoke Capt. Devonshire, in a Brig from Philadelphia for Madeira, 3 Days out;—and the 17th, in Lat. 37, spoke a Sloop from Boston for Dominica. Capt. Young, arrived here on Saturday last in 12

10th of October, and says, That Capt. Best and Leech failed from thence for Bristol 4 Days before him:—He spoke with the following Vessels, viz, The 3d of December, in Long. 61, 10, with a Brig from Boston, 7 Weeks out.

Our Harbour has been filled with Ice almost all last Week, but the Weather having since been moderate, several Vessels have fail'd, among which the Ship Bishop of Osnaburg, Capt. Farquhar, fail'd Yesterday for London.

On Monday last the 28th December, one John Abrahams, a carpenter, who was at work on the play-house, going out upon the shed over the dressing-room, in order to hang a window, his foot slip'd and he fell about 28 feet into the yard, whereby his thigh, hip, arm, shoulder and other bones were broken, and he was otherwise terribly bruised. He had the best assistance, but the bones could not be set—He languish'd till the Sunday night following and then died. He has left an orphan daughter of about 12 years of age.

On Thursday last the jury empannel'd the Saturday before, after having sat 22 hours, finish'd their laquest on the body of William Hunter, a matross, belonging to the Royal Artillery, now station'd in this city, who was mortally wounded some time ago, and lately died, as mention'd in former papers. The jury's verdict was—Wilful murder, by a person unknown. The barber committed on the charge of the deceased, and now in gaol, did not appear to the jury to be guilty.

On Tuesday last came to this city, his excellency John Penn, Esq; Governor of Pennsylvania.

ARRIVALS.

At South-Carolina. Capt. Boggs and Harrison, from Philadelphia; Bell, from New-York; and Capt. Miller, from Boston.

For the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

It appears by the eastern papers, that the public spirited measures, for the encouragement of frugality, industry, and American manufactures, still spread and increase, in all the New-England provinces, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of some malignant and infamous writers that infect them; among whom, one who styles himself a true patriot, (and may, ironically, be properly termed so) has distinguished himself: These writers, the true Patriot in particular, cannot be more odious, and contemptible in the places where he resides, than he is to all the more western colonies in general, that have seen his productions. His argument, that the parliament's resolve, that they have a right to tax America, proves that right, is as convincing, as it is, that the name the writer has assumed, proves him a true Patriot.

[The Farmer's fifth letter, with several other pieces, new advertisements and articles of news, omitted in this paper for want of room, or which came too late, will be published in a supplement on Saturday afternoon next.

The piece signed V—, came too late for this week, but would have been published in our next, had it not been that the manner of expression and spirit of it, seems in several passages designedly offensive, and too plainly pointed at particular characters, not merely as such, proper objects of reproach or ridicule, and which it would give great offence to the generality of our customers to see treated in that manner: On account of such exceptionable passages, we desire to be excused from the publication. But if the author (who is entirely unknown to us, as well as the particular persons he aims at) will be pleased to direct his piece of such parts only, as are entirely unnecessary to his argument, & would give general disgust to our readers, the rest may readily be published; as we endeavour to give opportunity of publishing their sentiments, to all, but not of mere invective and abuse, to any.]

ROBERT WOOLFENDALE, Surgeon Dentist, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that he is return'd from Philadelphia, and performs all Operations upon the Teeth, as usual.

N. B. Mr. Woolfendale intends residing at Jamaica during his Stay in America, but will attend at New-York every Thursday; such Gentlemen and Lady's who require his Attendance, are desired to leave a Line with Mr. Moore, next to Mr. Rapalje's, at the Fly-Market.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Inward Entries, Ship Providence, Thomas Clark, from Liverpool and Coleraine.

Brig Sampson, John Bleak, Monte Christo. Sloop Sea-Flower, Robert Lawton; and Dolphin, Andrew Langworthy, Rhode-Island.

Ship Sally, Moses Rankin, for Newry. Schooner Ann and Grace, Robert Provost, Antigua. Brig Havannah, James Nicholson, Dublin.

Sloop Hester, William Lightbourn, St. Croix. Mink, Charles Bosaulie 2 and Polly, John Shand, St. Eustatia.

Conway, Robert Elder; and Brig Peggy, Paul Miller, Lisbon. Sloop Sally, John Schermerborne, South-Carolina.

Friendship, John Taylor, North-Carolina. Schooner Polly, John Bryson, New-Province. Cleared for Departure.

Brig Jupiter, William Hamilton, to Liverpool. Ship Earl of Hertford, John Pym, Cadiz. Sloop General Gage, Robert Gibbs, Honduras.

Kitty, John Goddard, North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and William Smith, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the province of New-York, upon the petition of William Betts, late of New-York, at present of New-Town, in Queen's-county, on Nassau-Island, an insolvent debtor, and three-fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said William Betts, to show cause before the said Judges, (if any they have) on Friday the 15th day of January instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the house of the said Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; in Smith-street, in the said city (being the day and place by the said Judges appointed) why an assignment of the estate of the said William Betts, should not be made to Samuel Sachett, of the city of New-York, merchant, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Betts, and the said William Betts be thereupon discharged from all his debts, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the directions of the several laws of this colony of New-York, in cases of insolvent debtors, made and provided: all the said petitioners having complied with the directions of the said laws.

Dated at New-York, this 6th day of January, 1768.

On Monday last the 28th December, one John Abrahams, a carpenter, who was at work on the play-house, going out upon the shed over the dressing-room, in order to hang a window, his foot slip'd and he fell about 28 feet into the yard, whereby his thigh, hip, arm, shoulder and other bones were broken, and he was otherwise terribly bruised. He had the best assistance, but the bones could not be set—He languish'd till the Sunday night following and then died. He has left an orphan daughter of about 12 years of age.

On Thursday last the jury empannel'd the Saturday before, after having sat 22 hours, finish'd their laquest on the body of William Hunter, a matross, belonging to the Royal Artillery, now station'd in this city, who was mortally wounded some time ago, and lately died, as mention'd in former papers. The jury's verdict was—Wilful murder, by a person unknown. The barber committed on the charge of the deceased, and now in gaol, did not appear to the jury to be guilty.

On Tuesday last came to this city, his excellency John Penn, Esq; Governor of Pennsylvania.

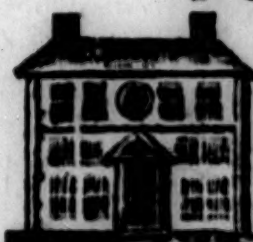
Benjamin & James Underhill,

On Brewer's Wharf, near Beckman's-Slip, have for Sale, CORDAGE of all sizes, pitch, tar, turpentine, and many other articles of ship-chandlery's ram, wines, brandy, Geneva, by wholesale and retail:—Also, pork, beef, butter, flour, brown bread, &c. &c. s—

Wants a Place,

A Woman that understands all Kinds of House Work, and would undertake the Business of a House Maid, Nurse Maid, or any other Family-Business, and can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. s 8

TO BE SOLD,



A Lease of about eleven

Years to come, of a Lot and the Houses thereon, lying on the North-River, within two Doors of the House where the Ferry is kept from this City to Powlass's Hook: There are on the Lot a Black-smith's Shop, and a Dwelling-House of two Stories high, three Rooms, two with Fire-Places; a Shop, and a good Kitchen, back, with a Cellar under the whole House.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying on the Premises to (s 8) JAMES WALDRON.

WHEREAS I perceive by an Advertisement inserted in Mr. William Weyman's Gazette, the whole Estate of the late Mr. Haynes is to be exposed to Sale at public Vendue: And as I am inform'd that a certain Lot, now in the Tenure of Mr. Francis Pantton, is included in the said Estate, and to be also exposed to Sale, as the Property of the said Mr. Haynes: This is to give Notice to all who may be inclined to purchase the said Lot, that the Right or Title to the same is not vested in the said Mr. Haynes, but in me the Subscriber, and that I will support my Claim to the said Lot, by the following Title.

30th of 5th Month, } William Bickley, after bequeath-
1707. } ing divers Legacies, devises all his
Estate, real and personal, to his
Son, Abraham Bickley.

23th of Octo- } Abraham Bickley devises to his Daugh-
ber, 1725. } ter, Mary Bickley, now Mary Tong, Wi-
dow, the House in New-York, in the
Tenure of the above-named Fra. Pantton.

Any Person who is inclined to see the said Wills, and receive further Satisfaction relative to the said Title, may apply to Mr. Thomas Franklin of New-York, or to the said Mary Tong, in Philadelphia. MARY TONG, s 8
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1767.

ALL Persons interested in Lot Number Twenty, laid out to the Heirs of Leonard Lewis, on the Division of Hardenberg's, commonly called the Great Patent, situate in the County of Albany, and near to Schoharie; are desired to meet at Segil and Bolton's, opposite the Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday Evening the 26th of January Instant, at 6 o'Clock, where a Proposal will be made to their Advantage. New-York, 3d Jan. 1768.

PURSUANT to an Order of the

Worshipful George Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagg, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the City and County of New-York, made the 31st of December 1767: Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of James Brown, of the City of New-York, an insolvent Debtor, to show Cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the Dwelling-House of the said George Brewerton, Esq; situate in the North-Ward of the City of New-York, on Friday the 8th Day of January Inst. why an Assignment of the Estate of the said James Brown, should not be made unto Abraham De Lanoy, Inn-keeper, and Henry Edwards, and he thereupon be discharged, pursuant to the Directions of the several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, in that Case made and provided.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, To-Morrow, being Friday the 7th of January Inst. will be presented,

A TRAGEDY, call'd, The GAMESTER.

BEVERLY, by Mr. HALLAM. STUKELY, by Mr. DOUGLASS. LEWSON, by Mr. WALL. JARVIS, by Mr. MORRIS. DAWSON, by Mr. ALLYN. BATES, by Mr. TOMLINSON. CHARLOTTE, by Miss HALLAM. Mrs. BEVERLY, by Miss CHEER.

The EPILOGUE, by Miss CHEER. To which will be added, a COMEDY, in two Acts, alter'd from Shakespear's Taming the Shrew, call'd,

Catharine and Petruchio.

PETRUCHIO, by Mr. HALLAM. BAPTISTA, by Mr. TOMLINSON. HORTENSIO, by Mr. DOUGLASS. BIONDELLO, by Mr. WALL. MUSIC-MASTER, by Mr. ALLYN. TAYLOR, by Mr. HENRY. GRUMIO, by Mr. MORRIS. BIANCA, by Miss STORER. CURTIS, by Mrs. HARMAN. CATHARINE, by Miss CHEER.

End of the Play, a Song, by Miss M. STORER, (being her first Appearance on this Stage.)

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. Vivat Rex & Regina. No Person on any Pretence whatsoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINZ's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lansdown, and at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. BROADBENT, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 5s. PIT, 3s. GALLERY, 2s.

To prevent Accidents by Carriages meeting, it is requested, that those coming to the House, may enter John-Street from the Broad-Way, and returning, drive from thence down John-Street, into Nassau-Street, or forwards to that known by the Name of Cart and Horse-Street, as may be most convenient.

POETS CORNER.

Friend Holt, please to insert the following and thou wilt much oblige thy Friend and Reader J. T.

The following Piece was wrote by a young Gentleman in England, and was published in the London Magazine. On Reading Robert Barclay's Apology for the true Christian Divinity.

IF truth divine e'er flow'd from mortal's pen,
It flow'd from thine, O Barclay, best of men!
Such sacred truths are urg'd with so much force,
Throughout thy solid well compos'd discourse.
With what a strength of elocution fraught,
What easy language, and what depth of thought!
Oh! how the scholar and the Christian shine,
While sense and judgment all their force combine!
Thy diction clear, thy style from taint is free;
Criticks may pry, but can no blemish see.
Could pride, impartial stoop to read the o'er,
'Twould curb its folly—to be proud no more;
Truth warm'd thy breast, indiff'rent of applause,
O dauntless champion in thy maker's cause!
Thou issu'dst forth when superstition reign'd,
And when dark souls, dark mysteries explain'd,
Ignorance long had travers'd clastic ground,
Till Barclay rose delusion to confound.
He through the chaos sent the gospel ray,
And clear'd the passage to the realms of day.
O, bless'd instructor of my tender youth,
Thou safe Director to the courts of truth!
All transient pleasures lose their fatal force,
Subdu'd by thy all-powerful discourse.
No longer now I with the thoughtless stray,
No longer wanton, debonair and gay;
No longer trifling follies can engage,
Nor can I mix with a degenerate age,
Who follow phantoms which before 'em fly,
Mock at their grasp, or in possession die.
Let others such delusive bliss pursue,
Far nobler objects animate my view;
Those that shall chaum when glittering meteors fall,
Which time can't vary, fraud, nor art assail.
But fixt and constant ever will remain,
Devoid of sorrow and exempt from pain;
And if my soul that distant port should gain,
One wish, one only wish would yet remain:
That Barclay, through my raptur'd eyes may meet,
To hail me welcome to that bliss retreat;
Where kindred spirits joys successful share,
Beyond conception and beyond compare.

EUSEBIUS.

City of New-York, 21st December, 1767.

THE subscriber being informed, that an
attachment already has, or is intended to be issued against
the goods and effects of Garret Sp. De Wint, (of the island of St.
Thomas, in the West-Indies) which are within the city and colony
of New-York, to answer a certain note claimed to be payable by
said De Wint, to Thomas Smith, merchant, in the island of St. Chris-
tophers, for the sum of 760 pieces of eight, currency of the said
island of St. Thomas. Now therefore as the subscriber is duly
empowered to try the validity of said note, he therefore declares,
himself ready, and has offered to give sufficient security, as well for
the event of this matter, as for any other legal demand that can be
made on said De Wint, by any person whatever, within the city
and colony of New-York aforesaid; and that this advertisement is
inserted to take off any odium that may be thrown on the character
of said De Wint, by means of any proceeding against him similar to
that herein before mentioned. (39) JOHN DE WINT, jun.

TO be disposed of, the remaining Time, being
about three Years, of three German Servants,
one a Baker by Trade, one a Butcher, and the
other a Labourer; They are very industrious good
Men, whose honesty has been tried, and may be had
on reasonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printer hereof.

New-York, December 22, 1767.

WHEREAS Ann my Wife, has in
my Absence on lawful Business, wasted and embez-
zled my Goods, and has eloped from me, living in a lewd
and scandalous Manner with three Men: And whereas I have
Reason to be apprehensive that so abandoned a Woman,
may endeavour further to injure me by running me in Debt;
—These are therefore to desire that no Person will trust,
harbour or entertain her on my Account, as I will pay no
Debt of her contracting. Witness my Hand, this 22d of
December, 1767. (36) JAMES HENDERSON.

BY order of the honourable Da-
niel Horsmanden, esq; chief justice of the supreme
court of judicature, for the province of New-York: Notice
is hereby given, to Garret Sp. Dewint, of the island of St.
Thomas's, in the West-Indies, merchant, and all others
whom it may concern, that on application made to him the
said justice, by John Franklin, of the city of New-York,
merchant, attorney of Thomas Smith, of the island of St.
Christophers, merchant; one of the creditors of the said Gar-
ret Sp. Dewint; he the said justice in pursuance of an act of
the governor, the council, and the general assembly of the
colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds
in debtors," and of several other subsequent acts, for con-
tinuing and extending the same, hath directed all the goods,
chattels, and effects of the said Garret Sp. Dewint, to be
seized; and that unless the said Garret Sp. Dewint, does
discharge his debts, within one year and a day from the time
of such seizure made, all his goods, chattels, and effects, so
seized and taken will be sold for the satisfaction of his credi-
tors, provided the same be not within that time redeemed
and sufficient security given, to the creditors of the said Gar-
ret Sp. Dewint, to answer the value thereof with costs.
Dated the 18th day of December, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House wherein ANDREW ELLIOT,
Esq; now lives, if not sold before the first of
February, then it will be Let: For Particulars,
inquire of 92 NICHOLAS BAYARD.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.



TO BE SOLD,
BY the Subscriber, in
Rye, West-Chester County, a Farm,
containing about 120 Acres of cleared, good
Meadow, and well timber'd Land, adjoining
to the Water Side, near the Mouth of
Byram-River; where there is a good Land-
ing to and from which the Boats go and come Weekly from
New-York, and where there is plenty of Fish and Oysters.
There is on the Farm a Dwelling-House, Barn, Orchard, &c.
conveniently situated for a Store-keeper. The whole may be
seen and the Terms known, by applying to the Subscriber,
on the Premises. (14) ABRAHAM THEALL.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, to the first Day of May next,
on reasonable Terms;

A VERY convenient Dwelling-
House, three Stories high, having three Rooms on a
Floor, with a good Cistern and Pump in the Yard, it is situ-
ated near the Royal Exchange.—For Particulars inquire of
the Printer. 98

From LONDON, just arriv'd,

A Person that cures Rheumatick Pains, in all Difficul-
ties, so that no Persons need despair; he has had the
Honour of curing some of the Nobility and Gentry of Lon-
don: Persons who having been in Hospitals for near twelve
Months, and, constantly attended, could find no Relief,—he
by the Blessing of God, has restored to their former Health,
to the great Surprise of the Inhabitants. T. F.

For the Good of the Public, this is to Certify, that I Thomas
Johnson, School-master, in Broad-Street, near the Old
City-Hall, New-York,—have been cured of the Rheumatick
Pains, by the above Person: My Pains being in my Knees,
Ankles, &c. attended with very great Swellings, in such a
Manner as deprived me of the Power of stirring about; as
Witness my Hand, THO. JOHNSON.

We have been cured of the same Disorder, by the same
Person, in a short Time, as Witness our Hands,
Thomas Brown, Charles Parker, Thomas Davis.

Any Person by directing a Line for T. F. at the Merchant's
Coffee-House, or at Mrs. Heaburn's, in Baptist-Street, near the
Baptist-Meeting, Golden-Hill, shall be immediately waited on.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,
to all the Creditors of Anthony L. Bleecker, an insol-
vent debtor, that a Division will be made by the Assignee,
of all the Money which shall come to his Hands of the
Estate of the said Insolvent, on the 29th Day of March next,
at three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, at the
House of Messrs. Bolton and Sigell, commonly called the
Queen's-Head, Tavern: And all the Creditors of the said
Anthony L. Bleecker, are hereby requested to send in their
Accounts properly attested, to Thomas Marston, appointed
Assignee, on or before the 29th Day of February next, on
which Day all the Creditors of the said Anthony L. Bleecker,
are desired to meet at the said House of Bolton and Sigell, at
three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to examine and ascertain the
Debts due to each Creditor.

THOMAS MARSTON, Assignee.

New-York, December 24, 1767.

THE LIQUID TRUE BLUE,

(As originally prepared and sold by Doctor Falk) For dy-
ing Silk of all Kinds, of a most beautiful and unfading Blue,
the whole Process of which may be perform'd in a few
Minutes.—To be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Ex-
change, and no where else in Town, at 2s. the small, and 3s.
the large Bottle. 2

Just PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office, opposite the
Exchange, and at the Bible and Crown, in Ha-
nover-Square; Price, bound in Marble Paper,
4s. New-York Currency; in Leather, 5s. if let-
ter'd and gilt, 5s. 6d.

A Performance, entitled, A COM-
PANION FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF NORTH-
AMERICA; particularly recommended to those within the
three Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
—Divided into Chapters, adapted to every intelligent Ca-
pacity, and calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of
Christian Decorum among Families; principally designed to
excite a laudable and Christian Emulation among young Peo-
ple, to pursue the Paths which lead to real Religion: By at-
tempting to discover the BEAUTIES OF A VIRTUOUS
LIFE, and remove all Objections young Persons can have
to being early religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER

CANDIDATE FOR THE MINISTRY.

This Book is printed on a good Paper and Letter, and con-
tains Three Hundred Pages. In which are considered all the
most essential Duties that interest young People, pointing out
those Requisites that will render them honest, wise, sociable,
and virtuous in Life; and happy at Death. The whole ex-
pressed in such a Style, as the Author hopes will delight the
most accomplished Readers, and improve the most indiffer-
ent.

The Books will be conveyed into different Parts of the
Country, as soon as the Book-binder shall make them ready;
so that the Subscribers will be at no Difficulty in getting them.
WHEREAS very little Regard has been paid to former
Advertisements, This last Notice is given to all Persons in-
debted to the Estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, and Co. either
by Mortgage, Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, unless they discharge
the same, on or before the first of February next, they may depend
on their being prosecuted without any further Notice; and all Per-
sons who have any Demands against said John Alexander and Co.
are requested to send their Accounts to me the Subscriber, properly
attested, by the Time above, as there will, in a few Days after, a
Dividend be made of what Monies will be received.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

RED and white PORT, very excellent
in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter-
Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at
the White-Hall. 26.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London and
to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit,

By HENRY WHITE,

At his Store-House on Cruger's-Dock;
DUFFELS, Indian and Rofe Blankets, green
and spotted Rugs of different Sizes, Sail-cloth
from No. 1 to 8, of the best Quality, Nails of all
Sorts and Sizes; Shot and Bar Lead, Pipes, Quart
Bottles, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Window Glafs 11
by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 6 by 8. Also a Parcel
of choice Cape Molasses and Muscovado Sugars.

BLANCH WHITE,

UPHOLSTERER and UNDERTAKER, from London,
on the New-Dock, next Door but one to Alderman Li-
vingston's;

MAKES all Kinds of Upholstry-

Work, in the newest Fashion and on the most rea-
sonable Terms; likewise all Kinds of Field Equipage, Drums,
&c. Funerals furnish'd with all Things necessary and proper
Attendance as in England.

Mrs. White begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen, that she washes all Sorts of Gauze Laces, Caps, on
the Wires; Silk Stocking, &c. in the neatest Manner, she
having a proper Frame, and a Stove for bleaching. Flouncers
and Trimmings for Ladies Robes, neatly pink'd; also
Shrouds and Sheets. 25

To all Gentlemen, Distillers, Brewers and others,

A Middle ag'd Person from Lon-

don, wants Employment, as a Master Workman, or
manager of a Distillery; he is a thorough Master of his Bu-
siness, in all its Branches, as Brewing, Malt Distilling, Molas-
ses Working and Rum, and all other Fermentations belong-
ing to the Trade; Rectification of Brandies, fine Spirits, Ge-
nevas, and all Sorts of Compound Cordials, of various Fla-
vours and Colours, from the richest to the lowest Price. He
was brought up to the Trade; in a very capital House, and
always has been in the Business, and Manager in some of the
greatest Distilleries in London; he has some peculiar Arts
belonging to the Trade, which further extends the Profits,
which none in this Country, at present, has Knowledge of
(except himself.) He is Master of Accounts, writes a good
Hand, and has sufficient and undeniable Proof for his good
Character and Abilities: He has been some Time in this Coun-
try, and acquainted with their Manner of Work: he under-
stands the Brewing of fine Ales or Beer, and the Goodness of
raw Corn, or Malt, as he has had very great Quantities
under his Use.

For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer of this Paper;
tis hop'd that none but Gentlemen of real Honour and Credit
will apply, as no other will be treated with.

If this should suit any Gentleman in a distant Part of the
Country, by sending a Letter directed with proper Contents,
for A. B. at the Printer's hereof, shall be attended to, and if
approved of, be waited on by the Party.

N. B. He does not pretend to understand the true and
proper Method of Malting Corn, as that is a separate Branch
of Business in England. 14

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of Land, either toge-

ther or separately, lying and being in the County of
Orange and Province of New-York, fifty Miles from the
City; one of the Tracts is known by the Name of the Barre-
Hill Tract, adjoining to the North-River, opposite to Antho-
ny's-Note, and West of Salisbury-Island, containing upwards
of Eight Hundred Acres of Land, well timber'd, which lie
handy for Market, the greatest Part of the Timber not above
half a Mile from the Landing: There is on it a House with
a good Orchard, some clear'd Land, and two good Landings,
the one call'd Pupleys's-Kill, the other Clement's Landing.

The other Tract is known by the Name of Queensburg,
which lies two Miles and a half back from the above Land-
ings, about four Miles from Hargets-straw, and two and a
half Miles from Col. Mathew's Furnace; it contains one
Thousand four Hundred Acres of Land and upwards, to
which there is a good Waggon Road from the Landing:
There is on the said Tract, a good Farm, and a sufficient
Quantity of Meadow clear'd to Winter twenty Head of Cat-
tle, and upwards of two Hundred Acres of Meadow more,
may be made easily; the up Land is good for Wheat as any
in the Province, there is also on it, a good young bearing
Orchard and Garden, together with two small Dwelling-Hou-
ses, with good Cellars, two new Barracks, with several other
Conveniences fit for a Farmer; and also about ten Bushels
of Grain in the Ground. The whole Farm and Tract of
Land is well water'd and timber'd, and all the clear'd Land
in good Fences; there is also on the said Premises, a good
Saw-Mill, about three Years old, the Mill and Dam in good
Order, the Mill stands on a good Stream which seldom wants
Water the whole Year, on which there are many Conveni-
encies for any Kind of Mills, and a vast Quantity of all Kinds
of Timber, lies above half a Mile from the said Mill: The
White Oak is esteemed by the most skillful Workmen in New-
York, to be the best brought to Market from the Province.

The above Tract may easily be divided into four good
Farms, with sufficient Quantity of Meadows for each, and
the best Range for Cattle in the County, which can never be
obstructed.

Any Person inclining to purchase the above Tracts, or any
Parts thereof, may know the Conditions, by applying at the
Subscriber's Dwelling-House, in Little Queen's-Street, op-
posite to the New-York Arms, or at Mr. William Butler's,
on the North-River in New-York, or on the Premises, where
the Land will be shewn, and an indisputable Title given by
MOSES CLEMENT.

N. B. One Third Part of the Purchase Money will be very
acceptable at the Delivery of the Deeds, and sufficient Time
will be allowed for the Remainder.

The Purchaser may have the Preference of buying the
Stock, which consists of Horses, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle,
Hogs, all the Utensils for a Farmer, and all the Tools
to carry on the Saw-Mill Work. 1300—
Queensburg, Nov. 18th, 1762

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1305.

[T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 7, 1768.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.
Letters from a FARMER in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER III.

My Dear Countrymen,

I Rejoice to find that my two former letters to you have been generally received with so much favour, by such of you whose sentiments I have had an opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my heart, you would instantly perceive an ardent affection for your persons, a zealous attachment to your interests, a lively resentment of every insult and injury offered to your honour or happiness, and an inflexible resolution to assert your rights, to the utmost of my weak power, to be the only motives that have engaged me to address you.

I am no further concerned in any thing affecting America, than any one of you, and when liberty caves it. I can quit it much more conveniently than most of you. But while Divine Providence that gave me existence in a land of freedom, permits my head to think, my lips to speak, and my hand to move, I shall so highly and gratefully value the blessing received, as to take care, that my silence and inactivity shall not give my implied assent to any act, degrading my brethren and myself from the birthright, wherewith Heaven itself "hath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are some few persons, who shake their heads with solemn motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the meaning of these letters. "Great-Britain," they say, "is too powerful to contend with; she is determined to oppress us; it is in vain to speak of right on one side, when there is power on the other; when we are strong enough to resist, we shall attempt it; but now we are not strong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it signifies nothing to convince us that our rights are invaded, when we cannot defend them; and if we should get into riots and tumults about the late act, it will only draw down heavier displeasure upon us."

What can such men design? What do their grave observations amount to but this—"That these colonies totally regardless of their liberties, should commit them with humble resignation to chance, time, and the tender mercies of ministers."

Are these men ignorant that usurpations which might have been successfully opposed at first, acquire strength by continuance, and thus become irresistible? Do they condemn the conduct of the colonies concerning the Stamp-act? Or have they forgot its successful issue? Ought the colonies at that time, instead of acting as they did, to have trusted for relief to the fortuitous events of futurity? If it is needless "to speak of rights" now, it was as needless then. If the behaviour of the colonies was prudent and glorious then, and successful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the same manner now, if our rights are equally invaded, and may be as successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to inquire, whether "our rights are invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwise "defended" than by arms, is as much out of the way, as if a man having a choice of several roads, to reach his journey, should prefer the worst, for no other reason but because it is the worst.

As to "riots and tumults," the gentlemen who are so apprehensive of them, are much mistaken if they think, that grievances cannot be redressed without such assistance.

I will now tell the gentlemen what is "the meaning of these letters." The meaning of them is, to convince the people of these colonies that they are, at this moment, exposed to the most imminent dangers; and to persuade them immediately, vigorously, unanimously to exert themselves, in the most firm, and most peaceable manner, for obtaining relief.

The cause of liberty is a "cause of too much dignity, to be sullied by turbulence and tumults." It ought to be maintained in a manner suitable to her nature. Those who engage in it, should breathe a sedate yet fervent spirit, animating them to actions of prudence, justice, modesty, bravery, humanity and magnanimity.

To such a wonderful degree were the antient Spartans, as brave and free a people as ever existed, inspired by this happy temperature of soul, that rejecting even in their battles the use of trumpets, and other instruments, for exciting heat and rage, they marched up to scenes of havoc and horror, with the sound of flutes, to the tones of which their steps kept pace—"exhibiting," as Plutarch says, "at once a terrible and delightful sight, and proceeding, with a deliberate valour, full of hope and good assurance, as if some divinity had sensibly assisted them."

I hope, my dear countrymen, that you will in every colony be upon your guard against those who may at any time endeavour to stir you up, under pretence of patriotism, to any measures disrespectful to our sovereign and our mother-country. Hot, rash, disorderly proceedings injure the reputation of a people as to wisdom, valour, and virtue, without procuring them the least benefit. I pray GOD that he may be pleased to inspire you and your posterity to the latest ages with that spirit, of which I have an idea, but find a difficulty to express: To express in the best manner I can, I mean a spirit that shall so guide you, that it will be impossible to determine, whether an American's character is most distinguishable for his loyalty to his sovereign, his duty to his mother-country, his love of freedom, or his affection for his native soil.

Every government, at some time or other, falls into wrong measures; these may proceed from mistake or passion. But every such measure does not dissolve the obligation between the governors and the governed; the mistake may be corrected; the passion may pass over. It is the duty of the governed, to endeavour to rectify the mistake, and to appease the passion. They have not at first any other right, than to represent their grievances, and to pray for redress, unless an emergency is so pressing as not to allow time for receiving an answer to their applications, which rarely happens. If their applications are disregarded, then that kind of opposition becomes justifiable, which can be made without breaking the laws, or disturbing the public peace. This consists in the prevention of the oppressors reaping advantage from their oppressions, and not in their punishment. For experience may teach them what reason did not; and harsh methods cannot be proper till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED, that an inveterate resolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the English history affords frequent examples of resistance by force. What particular circumstances will in any future case justify such resistance, can never be ascertained till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to say, generally, that it never can be justifiable, until the people are FULLY CONVINCED, that any further submission will be destructive to their happiness.

When the appeal is made to the sword, highly probable is it, that the punishment will exceed the offence; and the calamities attending on war outweigh those preceding it. These considerations of justice and prudence will always have great influence with good and wise men.

To these reflections on this subject, it remains to be added, and ought forever to be remembered; that resistance in the case of the colonies against their mother-country, is extremely different from the resistance of a people against their prince. A nation may change their king, or race of kings, and retaining their antient form of government, be gainers by changing. Thus Great-Britain, under the illustrious house of Brunswick, a house that seems to flourish for the happiness of mankind, has found a felicity, unknown in the reigns of the Stuarts. But if once we are separated from our mother-country, what new form of government shall we accept, or where shall we find another Britain to supply our loss? Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relations, language, and commerce, we must bleed at every vein.

In truth, the prosperity of these provinces is founded in their dependance on Great-Britain; and when she returns to "her old good humour, and old good nature," as Lord Clarendon expresses it, I hope they will always esteem it their duty and interest, as it most certainly will be, to promote her welfare by all the means in their power.

We cannot act with too much caution in our disputes. Anger produces anger; and differences that might be accommodated by kind and respectful behaviour, may by imprudence be enlarged to an incurable rage.

In quarrels between countries, as well as in those between individuals, when they have risen to a certain height, the first cause of dissention is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual expressions of their dislike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all considerations of reason and equity vanish; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regard their interest, but the gratification of their wrath. The sway of the Cleons,* and Clodius's, the designing and detestable flatterers of the prevailing passion, becomes confirmed. Wise and good men in vain oppose the storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if endeavouring to preserve their ungrateful fellow-citizens, they do not ruin themselves. Their prudence will be called baseness; their moderation,

guilt, and if their virtue does not lead them to destruction, as that of many other great and excellent persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring country, the mournful glory of her acknowledgment, that their councils, if regarded, would have saved her.

The constitutional modes of obtaining relief, are those which I would wish to see pursued on the present occasion; that is, by petitions of our Assemblies, or, where they are not permitted to meet, of the people, to the powers that can afford us relief.

We have an excellent prince, in whose good dispositions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, sensible and humane nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived: They may, by artful men, be provoked to anger against us; but I cannot yet believe they will be cruel or unjust, or that their anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful children, who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. Let us complain to our parents; but let our complaints speak, at the same time, the language of affliction and veneration.

If, however, it shall happen by an unfortunate course of affairs, that our applications to his Majesty and the Parliament for redress prove ineffectual, let us then take another step, by withholding from Great-Britain, all the advantages she has been used to receive from us. Then let us try, if our ingenuity, industry and frugality, will not give weight to our remonstrances. Let us all be united with one spirit in one cause. Let us invent; let us work; let us save; let us, at the same time, keep up our claims, and unceasingly repeat our complaints; but above all, let us implore the protection of that infinitely good and gracious Being, "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice."

"Nil desperandum."

A FARMER.

* Nothing is to be despaired of.

GIBRALTAR, August 24.

YESTERDAY some Fishermen fishing off Europa Point, caught a tunny fish, and brought it to Waterport, and on opening his belly, found in it a packet, tied up in a piece of old cloth, containing four letters, directed to four different people in Spain; the letters were opened by the Town Serjeant and found to be from their friends in the Spanish Canary Islands. How the fish had got them into his belly is a wonder here. The above is true, and the fish is selling this morning at Waterport.

Stockholm, Sept. 4. The Government has given notice to all trading persons whom it may concern, that the negotiation for renewing the Treaty of Peace between the Republic of Venice and the Regency of Algiers is broke off, and war declared on both sides.

L O N D O N, September 25.

It is said, that the Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, Esq; principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of that kingdom.

They write from New-York, that the roads at the back of that province, New-England, and Virginia, have been so greatly improved, that they had established public caravans and stage-coaches, for the accommodation of passengers.

Sept. 28. A few days ago sailed from Breff three Dutch transports laden with ammunition and stores, under convoy of the Duc de Grammont frigate of 36 guns, for the Isle of Goree, on the African coast; the frigate had three companies of foot on board.

It is this morning reported, that the East-India Company's troops had lately defeated a body of the Morattoes, and totally dispersed them.

Private letters from North-America inform, that some Spanish Jesuits had found means to make their escape from Mexico, to a neighbouring English colony, with near two millions in money and jewels.

Oct. 1. Letters from Leghorn mention, that a great number of Jews were embarking from different ports of Italy, and the Levant, with intention to settle in Corfica, where people of all nations are received with open arms provided that they bring money or the arts with them.

Oct. 3. Considerable wagers are now depending in the city, that there will be more Scotch Members to represent the counties, or boroughs in England, in the next Parliament, than has been known since the Union.

Besides the strong contest for members for the county of Cumberland, the present contest for the city of Carlisle is the greatest almost ever known; every public-house in the city having been for some time past open, either in behalf of the famous Gov. Johnstone and the brave Capt. Elliot, supported by the Bute and Lowther interests; and Lord Edward Bentinck and Sir George Musgrave, supported by the Portland and Devonshire interests.

Extract of a Letter from JOHN WILKES, Esq.

Paris, Rue des Saints Peres.

"I read in the public papers the article of

* Cleon was a popular firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome; each of whom advanced his country into the deepest calamities.

my intending to offer myself a candidate for the city of London, at the next General-Election. I will acknowledge, to so true a friend as you, that nothing could so much flatter me, as the representing in Parliament the capital of my country where I was born. I have seen several gentlemen of the city here, who gave me hopes of success. You who are on the spot, and know the city perfectly, can best tell me if their hopes for me were probable or not; or only the sanguine wishes of warm and zealous friends. I know that I may be chosen, though absent and an outlaw: it is an adjudged case. But do you think, my dear friend, that I have a prospect of success? If there is, I shall beg you, and my other well-wishers, to concert the plan, and to exert yourselves on the occasion. I am very desirous to know your sentiments, who are on the spot, and can judge so truly, &c. &c. &c."

Just imported per the York, Capt. Berton, and Nancy, the Capt. Leech, from London and the last Vessels from Bristol, and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

ENNIS GRAHAM,

TAYLOR, at the Corner of Wall-Street:

A Large assortment of superfine and middling broad cloth, in grain, scarlet do. 8-4 and 6-4 wide, black cloth, and prunels for the clergy; Bath rug for furout coats, scarlet do. for gentlemen's vest, beaver coating for men's coats, ferret cloths, frizes, kerseys, German serge, serges, Colchester baize, spotted swanskin, flannels, rattinets, fine, middling, and coarse shalloons; durants, tamies, Wilton's, silk and worsted fagathies, dorfetees, doufoys, camblets, silk and worsted gregans, crapes, single and double allopeen, cloth coloured jennets, white do. for ladies riding habits; cloth coloured pillow fustian, white jean, herring bone fustian, white India dimiti, striped silk damascus, striped, and cloth coloured perlians, Scotch plaid for men's gowns, serge deuin, buff serge dufoy, everlasting, thickset; and royal thicksets; several pieces curious, cut and uncut Genoa velvet, with gold flowers; scarlet, crimson, and black do. Manchester ditto, Spitalfield ditto, for capes of coats, velvet shapes of various colours; fine black and cloth colour, hair, shags, yellow, scarlet and cloth worsted shags; a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow gold and silver lace, gold and silver shoulder knots, gold and silver shoulder straps, narrow, broad and extraordinary broad gold and silver knee garters; gold and silver cord, gold and silver velum, gold and silver thread, gold and silver chain, broad gold hat bands, gold and silver cord hat bands; stone hat buckles, shoe buckles, knee buckles, stock buckles and broaches; black, buff, crimson, scarlet, and cloth coloured worsted breeches pieces, black, buff, crimson, scarlet, white and cloth coloured silk ditto; black, white and mixed ribbed and plain silk stockings; worsted, cotton and thread do. Irish linen, cambricks, pistol lawns, sheeting linens, brown Russia sheeting, dowlas, garlix, quadruple, Silesias, oznaburgs, yard wide cotton check, seaming-wax; calicoes, black and crimson satins, peolong, vellure silk, corded tabbies for men's vest, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, men's hats, gold and silver buttons; a large assortment of metal buttons with and without shanks, for city and country shop-keepers, mohair basket buttons, worsted do. best scarf twist, ditto, death head do. shirt buttons, sewing silk, best scarf twist, threads, cruels, narrow, broad and extraordinary broad knee garters, mohair binding for coats, shoe do. broad London quality do. mohair cord for women's cloakes and men's coats; white tapes, stay tapes, glazed linen buckram, table knives and forks, shammy skins, buckskin gloves, shoe and knee buckles, horn combs, snuff boxes, razors; common and white chapel needles, taylor's shears, irons, notches, lapboards, thimbles, &c. &c. Likewise, hatters trimmings of all sorts.

To the PUBLIC.

BY Virtue of the King's Royal Patent for Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, for many Patent Medicines, to the Proprietors of each, to enjoy the full Benefit, are now sold, under Royal Sanction, by Messrs. William and Chas. Dicy, and Co. of London, who now appoint their genuine Medicines, to be sold in New-York, by

Gerardus Duyckinck, Merchant, only, And by at least one reputable Trader in each City and Chief Town in Great-Britain Ireland &c. the Sundries as follows, viz.

D R. Bateman's Pectoral Drops.	Anodine Necklaces.
D R. Fraunce's strengthening Elixir.	King's Honey Water.
D R. Hooper's Female Pills.	Lotion Water.
S chwanberg's Liquid Shell.	Jesuits Drops, & Viper Drops.
R adcliff's Elixir.	Elixir of Bardana.
C hase's Pills.	Essence of Valerian.
B etton's British Oil.	Waterdock.
A nderfon's Scots Pills.	Tincture of golden rod.
G olden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grass.	Balm of Honey.
F ryer's Balsam.	Bosom, or Oriental Balsam.
J ames's Fever Powder.	Worm destroying Sugar Plumbs.
B ostock's Squire's, and Stoughton's Elixir.	Turlington's Balsam of Life, a Quantity of his last signing, and a Quantity sign'd by Martha Wray and Mary Sopp, the present Proprietors.
T he Original Godfrey's Cordial.	Balm of Health.
D affy's Elixir.	Lockyer's Pills.
P ike's Antidote, which cures the Itch, and all Eruptions and cutaneous Disorders.	Lip-salve.
L adies Sticking Plaster.	N. B. The above are bought by William and Chas. Dicy and Comp. from the Original Ware-Houses, and warranted genuine.
P roper Directions to each, and sold as above-mentioned, to avoid the Consequence of Counterfeits.	

LIKEWISE:

Nuremberg Salve, and Harlem OIL.

TO BE SOLD, by THOMAS DURHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter Casks.

N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30--ctf

TO BE LET,

On reasonable terms, and long leases will be given to those who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well situated lots, not already tenanted, (several of them being on the next street to the harbour,) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in West-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the east side of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole space between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of those streets; eighty feet on the north side of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and seventy feet on the south side of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Granby Street, one hundred and seventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnson Street; eighty feet on the south side of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and seventy feet fronting the square lay'd out for a publick market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the east swamp and fresh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the south side of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three streets running through this space, and adjoining a fresh water rivelet on the east side; one hundred and five feet front on the north side of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the south side of Prince's Street, with a fresh water rivelet running through these lots also; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the south side of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north side of Conway Street.

ALSO, the east and west swamp, adjoining and encompassing about two thirds of the city of Pensacola, on the land side; each of them has a fresh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the east and west brooks, they bound on the east and west harbours, and are esteemed the best adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are so level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, brush and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the soil is black mould, and easily cultivated and in such esteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from these swamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.—Arbours of vines would form a profitable shade from the summers over the garden plats;—grapes—oranges—lemons—limes—pomegranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—pistachios—peaches—nectarines—plumbs—apples—lettuces, radishes, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Irish and Carolina kinds, and almost all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or West-Indies, thrive extremely well at Pensacola, where they have the advantage of a good soil.

Likewise a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay side, fit for gardens.

There is also a very fine stream fit to erect saw-mills on, with three thousand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the east bay, (by which conveyance plenty of those timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Pensacola.—It can be asserted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Pensacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ships arrive with them—9d. per pound, after those from the shipping are sold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the bushel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage sells for half a dollar; radishes a bit a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks sell from 8 to 12 bits a piece;—notwithstanding beef and plenty of venison is sold from 4d. half penny to a bit per pound; plenty of good oysters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fish, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place industrious, sober, and frugal people cannot fail of soon growing rich.—As there are no lands in or near Pensacola, but such as are private property.—Those who intend to go from these parts to settle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they set out for any of the above premises, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and those who are on the spot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Esqrs. at Pensacola, who are empowered to rent them. 95—

Lately imported and to be sold, By **Edward Laight,**

Living in St. Georges-Square, opposite the Honourable William Walton's, Esq;

A Large and general assortment

of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—such as mill-pit and cross cut saws, White's best hand, tenon and saw do. locks and hinges of all sorts; long and short handle frying-pans, spades and steel shovels, sheet and bar lead; anvils and vices, bellows pipes, bellows nails and leather for do. English, Holland and American iron pots and kettles; 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 12 by 10, best crown window glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. nails; with a great number of other different articles of hard ware.

Said Laight still continues to keep all the necessary articles belonging to the currying business, and half tann'd leather, for the use of vessels. 95—

Just imported and to be sold, by **JOHN HARRIS CRUGER,**

ROSE and Indian Blankets; striped, red and blue Duffels, Baze, Kerseys, Frize, green and spotted Rugs, Nails and Shot of every size, short and long Pipes, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, &c.

JOHN CLARK,

Shagreen Case Maker from London, next Door to Mr. Seckell's, Cooper, in Ferry-Street, near Peel's-Slip Market;

MAKE S and sells all Sorts of Shagreen Cases for Knives and Forks, both in Shagreen and Mahogany, and Cases for Plate; Lady's Dressing Boxes, Necklaces and Jewel Cases, Busble Cases, and Razor Cases of all Sorts;—Lady's light travelling Trunks, likewise Trunks of all Sorts, &c. &c.

He mends all Sorts of the above Articles; sells Fish-Skins for Joiners, Cabinet-Makers and Hatters, either whole or in Pieces.

Scrivener's Office, &c.

IN BROAD-STREET:

THE most candid Opinion, and Satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, with every Endeavour, amicably to adjust and settle any Account, or other Matter, between Parties in Difference; and Assistance to Persons who have Property in England or the Colonies adjacent, readily to recover the same.

Cash solicited as usual on good real or personal Security, whether Mortgage, Bond, Note, Bills, &c. The New Hampshire Sterling Bills, to the Amount of One Thousand Pounds York Currency, (heretofore advertised) still to be Laid on approved Security.

Deeds of Conveyance, Wills, and all other Instruments in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purpose intended, Also, old Writings and others perused.

All Maritime Affairs transacted as usual; and every other the general Business of this Office carefully executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch, on such easy Charge as to render this Office of that real Service and Utility, for which it was established, by the Publick's most obedient and very humble Servant,

John. C. Knapp.

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

New-York, December 3, 1767.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or at 6d. single.

FREEMAN's New-York

ALMANACK

For the Year 1768.

N. B. This Almanack, one of the first publish'd this Year in these Parts, contains more in Quantity than any other Almanack publish'd in America, and is at least as useful and entertaining as any other. The Astronomical Calculations are made with the greatest Care and Accuracy, and our Readers are desired by their own Observations to judge of the Skill of the several Artists, particularly, by the Eclipse which is to happen on the 19th Day of January next, which our Author says will be a great Eclipse, and others hardly visible.

The Publisher of this Almanack, sensible of the Disadvantage a Stranger labours under, in a Work of this Sort, has increased the Bulk, on that Account, but as he doubts not on Tryal, it will be esteem'd according to its Worth, He intends to diminish its Size, in Proportion as it comes to be better known, tho' not so far but that he hopes it may always deserve to be esteem'd as one of the most useful and entertaining Almanacks in America.

The Purchasers of this Almanack are advised to be careful that it be not lost or destroyed; for when the Almanack part is out of Date, the other Matters contain'd in it, (which are worth more than is given for the whole) will always be both useful and entertaining.

Likewise to be sold at the same Place, and Price;

DUTCH ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR 1768.

Pocket Almanacks, 6s. per Dozen.

AND SHEET ALMANACKS.

M. PHILIPS,

Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large Assortment of MILLENARY of the newest and genteelst Taste; also a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

Harpichords and Spinnets,

MADE AND SOLD, By

John Frederick Heyer,

Opposite to Battoe-Street, in the Broad-Way.

N. B. He Repairs Organs, Harpichords and Spinnets, and puts them in the best Order. 24

Salt Petre,

TO BE SOLD, By

Thomas Doughty,

IN DOCK-STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

By Hayman Levy,

IN BAYARD-STREET:

A Choice Parcel of pick'd Beaver

by large or small Quantities, suitable to the Purchaser: Also, a choice Parcel old Coat Beaver, green Raccoon, Indian dress'd, and in the Hair; Deer Leather, Otters, Minks, Wolves, Fishers, Foxes & Bear Skins: Also, a Quantity of strong Irish Linen, Soldier's Shirts, Shoes, and Stockings, &c. &c. 95

Peters and Rapalje,

Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip, opposite to where John Montanye kept his Store of Earthen Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's:

OLD Jamaica spirits, West-India

and York distill'd rum, by the hoghead or 5 gallons; choice Muscovado sugars by the hoghead or barrel;—loaf sugar—molasses, by the hoghead—new rice—tea—coffee—chocolate—pepper—alspice—French indigo—Ware's and Graham's best Scotch snuff, by the bladder—a few casks of excellent good gun-powder—Liverpool salt, of the best quality, &c. &c. 87—